

authorized the board to issue a certificate to any osteopath presenting a diploma from a college of osteopathy recognized by the Board of Examiners, but did not define *what qualifications a college should have in order to be so recognized*. The decision specifically states that not a single portion of the act is in question, but the entire act, and it is declared null and void. As a result of this, the osteopaths have applied to the legislature now in session for a new law; in fact, at least two bills have been introduced up to the time of writing and we understand that a third is to be presented. Now this opens up a pretty wild field. It is a well-known fact that whatever the expressed intentions of the osteopath may be, when he is licensed to practice osteopathy he really begins to practice medicine. He dubs himself an osteopathic physician. . . .

Public Health Legislation.—The legislature is, as you are doubtless painfully aware, now in session. There will be numerous bills affecting public health matters introduced; indeed, quite a goodly number have been introduced at the time of writing. Some of these are good and should receive our support; some are bad and vicious and should be rejected. There will also be a number of bills relating to medical license and to the licensing of osteopaths, naturopaths, neuro-paths, etc. All of these bills will be very carefully studied by our attorneys and by our Legislative Committee, and the secretary of the state society will keep the component societies in touch with what is going on. Our profession has always occupied a too retiring attitude in regard to these matters of public health. We have a very considerable potential influence, and it is high time we woke up and used it for the protection of the public in matters in which we have knowledge and they are ignorant. . . .

From the "Address of the Retiring President," Dr. J. Lambert Asay, Santa Clara County Medical Society, December 1906.

The organic law of your society compels its officers to submit a report of their work upon the ending of their official term. It also makes it mandatory upon your president that he shall contribute matters of interest which have occurred during his administration and to offer such advice as in his judgment he may think proper for your own guidance and the welfare of your organization.

From an article on "Operations on the Thyroid Gland" by Wallace I. Terry, M. D., San Francisco.

Operations on the thyroid gland may be demanded on account of: First, thyroiditis; second, tuberculosis of the thyroid; third, tumors and cysts of the thyroid; fourth, goiter. Of these, by far the most important is goiter, and the greater part of this paper will be devoted to a brief consideration of the surgical features presented by it.

From the "President's Annual Address—Los Angeles County Medical Association," December 21, 1906, by Fitch C. E. Mattison, M. D., Pasadena.

Our aim should also be to secure legislation looking to the better control of our greatest source of danger, in comparison to the value of a source of food supply. Reference is made to a better control of dairies and dairy products.

The Pasadena branch of this society took up this work some three years ago, and at present has ordinances which compel all dairies to have a license. The fees from this license pay for the employment of a dairy inspector and the tubercular testing of all cows in such dairies. The Los Angeles County Medical Association is now prepared to enlarge upon this work, and within a short time it should take up the work of certification of milk by a commission appointed from our members. . . .

From the "Proceedings of the San Francisco County Medical Society," Meeting of December 11, 1906.

Discussion was on a paper by Dr. William F. Cheney, "Sarcoma in Infancy":

Doctor Porter: I think we should all thank Doctor Cheney for his lucid exposition of this case. I have seen one such case, but that was a number of years ago, and different from Doctor Cheney's, being sarcoma of the left kidney, upon which side the disease is more usual than on the right. . . .

Doctor Kreutzmann: About ten years ago I demonstrated a similar case to the Academy of Medicine in three different states. . . .

Doctor Rixford: As several of those present have reported cases observed by them, I would like to add that I can remember to have seen at least two cases of sarcoma of the kidney in children, one with Dr. Max Magnus of this city, and one in the service of Doctor Seibert in New York. . . .

Doctor Krotoszyner: I have seen two similar cases, although neither diagnosis could be verified. . . .

Doctor Moffitt: I have seen two of these tumors. One patient was operated upon by Doctor Tait, who removed the tumor, and, just as in Doctor Cheney's case, the child recovered perfectly and in a short while came back with a tumor as large as at the start. In the other case no operation was done. . . .

Doctor Stillman: I have seen but one case of sarcoma of the kidney in my practice. This case was not confirmed by operation; it was too far gone.

Doctor Cooper: I desire to emphasize some of the points alluded to by Doctor Moffitt. . . .

Doctor Somers: From a surgical standpoint, in the treatment of the case presented by Doctor Cheney, the only problem presenting itself was as to the nature of the incision. . . .

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

By GILES S. PORTER, M. D.
Director

Typhoid Carriers of 1931.—A total of twenty-one typhoid carriers has been found in California during the present year. Seventeen of these are casual carriers and four are convalescents, who continue to harbor the typhoid organism following recovery from attacks of the disease. Eleven of the twenty-one carriers were discovered by health officers of the various cities of California. Two were discovered by county health officers and the remaining eight carriers were discovered by the State Department of Public Health. A total of forty cases of typhoid fever which occurred this year has been traced to these carriers. The largest number of cases for which a single carrier was responsible is eighteen. These occurred on a raw-milk dairy route. The carrier was a milker on the dairy. Seven of these carriers are housewives; five are cooks and kitchen helpers; one is a food demonstrator; and one is a practical nurse. All are under the supervision of the local health officer and have agreed to abide by the regulations which are designed to prevent the appearance of further cases in individuals with whom the carriers may come in contact.

Spotted Fever Vaccine Available.—Surgeon R. R. Parker, special expert in charge of the United States Public Health Service Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Laboratory of Hamilton, Montana, has announced that the first supply of Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine for the season of 1932 will be available for distribution about February 1. This vaccine is sent out from the laboratory at Hamilton and is forwarded directly to physicians who may apply for it. There are a few requisites that physicians who desire the

vaccine should comply with. They may be enumerated as follows:

1. Requests for vaccine should be addressed to the Officer in Charge, United States Public Health Service, Hamilton, Montana.

2. Each request for vaccine should specify either the number of persons to be vaccinated or the number of cubic centimeters needed on the basis of four cubic centimeters to the person.

3. Vaccine is furnished to physicians without charge and the fee for administration should be nominal.

4. The vaccine is expensive to manufacture and amounts requested should be limited to use which can be foreseen.

5. Reports received at the Hamilton station suggest that if vaccine is administered soon after a bite by an infected tick a considerable amelioration of symptoms and shortening of the course of infection may result. Physicians will, therefore, be justified in recommending the taking of the vaccine by tick-bitten persons as soon as possible after the bite is received.

6. Therapeutic use of the vaccine after onset of symptoms is not recommended. In sections where the less fatal types of infection occur, some physicians have so used it with supposed good results, but the difficulties which prevent certainty on this point can be readily understood. Results in the highly fatal Bitter Root Valley cases have suggested that in the more severe type of the disease its use may even be harmful.

7. It is specially requested that the officer in charge of the Hamilton laboratory be advised of any cases of spotted fever which may occur in vaccinated persons and that as detailed a clinical record as possible be kept of such cases.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By CHARLES B. PINKHAM, M. D.
Secretary

News Items, February 1932

On January 15, Governor Rolph reappointed as members of the Board of Medical Examiners, for a term ending January 15, 1936, Dr. P. T. Phillips of Santa Cruz, who has served continuously since 1915, and Dr. C. B. Pinkham of San Francisco, who has served continuously since January, 1913.

A card bearing the postmark of San Francisco, December 8, 1931, recently received, brought the following printed message:

"First and last notice to licensed
Chiropractors

"Doctor—Following the meeting of the San Francisco County Progressive Chiropractic Association, which will be held at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel at 8 p. m., Wednesday, December 9, 1931.

You will be told how to get a full physicians and surgeons' certificate. Don't fail to be there. Regrets have no cash value.

Dr. Lionel H. Lyons, D. C., D. P."

"Indictments charging an Alameda physician and three war veterans with defrauding the United States Veterans' Bureau through false affidavits were returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. Dr. J. R. Vasco of Alameda and Elmer R. Johnson, veteran, were accused of conspiracy in the first indictment. It is alleged that Doctor Vasco executed, and Johnson used, an affidavit falsely asserting that Johnson applied to the physician in 1925 and was found

to have tuberculosis. Johnson, it is alleged, never consulted Doctor Vasco until 1927 . . ." (San Francisco *Examiner*, December 30, 1931).

"Testimony of W. O. McClaine, disabled war veteran, that he purchased a prescription for morphin from Dr. Francis Collier, 72-year-old Glendale physician, in Municipal Court yesterday, resulted in Doctor Collier's being held under \$2500 bail for trial on a charge of violating the State Poison Act . . ." (Los Angeles *Times*, January 12, 1932).

Reports relate that Frank Davidson, D. O., on December 4 in the Superior Court of Los Angeles pleaded guilty to a charge of alleged sale of morphin and was given six years' probation, one of the requirements being that his license to prescribe narcotics shall be revoked and that he shall not have in his possession narcotics of any kind during the six-year period.

The records show that Joseph Dye, licensed barber, on December 9 in the Municipal Court of Los Angeles, pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or serve fifty days in the city jail, sentence being suspended for six months on condition that the defendant within twenty-four hours change the sign in front of his shop reading, "We cure neuralgia and warts—no charge for neuralgia."

"Accused of issuing hundreds of morphin prescriptions to drug addicts, Dr. Alexander Eisner, fifty-four, physician, was arrested last night in his offices at 257 South Spring Street, and jailed on a charge of violating the State Poison Act" (Los Angeles *Illustrated Daily News*, December 31, 1931).

"Dr. A. E. Hunt, Riverside chiropractor, was found guilty of a technical violation of the California Medical Practice Act yesterday in Justice Court and fined \$50 by Justice Guy Garner. The fine was suspended. Doctor Hunt was accused of having signed a newspaper advertisement 'Dr. Hunt' without adding 'Chiropractor,' as required by law. The advertisements complained of had 'Iradiagnostician' following his name, according to testimony . . ." (Riverside *Enterprise*, December 18, 1931).

"Dr. William Ivanhoe Kinsley, four times unsuccessful candidate for mayor of San Diego and once candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of California, today began serving a three years' sentence for violation of the State Poison Act. Doctor Kinsley, convicted of illegally dispensing narcotics several months ago, appealed his case. The Appellate Court last week upheld the conviction and Kinsley was arrested by members of the sheriff's office Friday night. A part of his sentence will be spent on the county road gang, the sheriff's office announced" (San Diego *Sun*, January 2, 1932). (See California Appellate Decisions, Vol. 67, No. 2757, December 5, 1931, page 973.)

"Dr. J. J. Ritchie, wealthy Tujunga chiropractor (licensed drugless practitioner), convicted recently on 'grape skin' evidence of a hit-and-run charge, today was denied probation and sentenced to serve one year in the county jail. Doctor Ritchie was convicted before Superior Judge Fletcher Bowron several weeks ago on a charge of striking with his automobile Verona Smith in Tujunga, seriously injuring her and with failing to stop and render aid" (Pasadena *Post*, December 7, 1931).